

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the New York Tribune. Important Industrial Movement.

A RESULT ATTAINED.—While the doctrine of association—which, in the sphere of practical interests, is based upon a system of joint-stock property, unity of interests and concert of action has been advocated in theory in the North, some of its principles have been applied practically in the South, in the construction of a great work of internal improvement.

General Abbott H. Brisbane, of Georgia, a gentleman of distinguished attainments and high standing, has constructed a railroad seventy six miles in length, between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, with a force of one hundred and fifty laborers, who, instead of being paid a paltry amount for their labor, which are generally squandered as soon as received, in a useless and often pernicious manner, have taken the stock of the railroad for their labor, and are now the principal owners of the road.

This important work connects the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, an object which the general government has desired to accomplish for the last twenty years, but without having executed it.

Gen. Brisbane, while engaged in surveying routes for a communication of the kind, under the late Gen. Bernard, had his attention called by that great engineer to the importance and feasibility of the route upon which he has constructed his road. Fifteen years later—that is, in 1829—Gen. Brisbane decided upon undertaking the work himself. He availed himself of a charter granted by the state of Georgia a number of years before, of which he became the proprietor. He collected in the city of Charleston thirty Irish laborers, who were thrown out of work by the difficulties of the times, and led them to the field of operations; there were a great many many obstacles to surmount at the commencement, but by energy and perseverance they were overcome, and the number of laborers was soon increased to a hundred and fifty. The general furnished the means of support—that is, food, and clothing—for the men while they were engaged, and they took stock, as we stated, for their work: some of them possess two thousand dollars worth of stock. The time which they have been engaged in constructing the work is twenty months, and the sum of money which has been required to support the men is but \$15,000.

Here is a grand result: seventy-six miles of railroad built with a cash capital of 15,000, and the laborers owners of the road! The cars will be run for a time on wooden rails, which have been laid down, and with horses, at the rate of five miles an hour, until, out of the profits of the road, iron rails can be substituted.

This is, however, but a part of Gen. Brisbane's operations: there belong to the road 175,000 acres of land which the laborers can go upon and cultivate; in the settling of this land, the principle of unity of action and interest and association will be applied. Tracts of land of 6,000 acres will be laid out, on which from one to two hundred families will be located. The land will be appraised at a fair valuation, and will, together with the improvements, be represented by stock divided into shares; which will be sold to the colonists as they can purchase it. The principle of association, with its immense economies and combination of action, will be applied in the mode of building, living and household system. The land will be cultivated with order, unity and concert of action, by the members of the colony.

Let real estate be represented by stock, and subjected to a unitary and combined system of cultivation, instead of the miserable, mismanaged, incoherent system of isolated families, and the greatest improvements in Agriculture will be introduced. The stock may be sold and change hands, but the land itself would remain under the control of a body of intelligent agriculturists and cultivated with the same order and system.

The whole tract of 175,000 acres is situated three hundred feet above the level of the rivers; the soil is good, and the climate salubrious and perfectly healthy. It produces the sugar cane, the vine in the greatest perfection, fruits and vegetables of all kinds, mulberry, silk, &c. &c.

A cavalier asks, very fairly—Will there not be danger that this principle will be abused by visionaries and schemers to the injury of the laborers who will be set to work on unprofitable undertakings from which they will realize nothing? We answer that there is such danger; and this fact will suggest to laborers the importance of precaution and investigation before lending their aid to any particular enterprise of the kind; but if they should occasionally be misled, they will do far better than under the former system; for now the laborers finish one canal or railroad, and pack up their rags for a weary march to another with hardly the means of reaching it in many instances; while a suspension often brings them to the verge of famine; but under the co-operative system they will at least be sure of work and

abundance while the work is constructing; and then if it be not a folly or a fraud, they will have earned and saved something handsome for the future. They cannot do worse than they generally do now; they will probably do infinitely better. Is not the idea worthy of general consideration?

We will publish to-morrow a communication, addressed by Gen. Brisbane to the Fourier Association, which will give some further information on the subject.

DON'T BE TOO POSITIVE.

There are many young persons who are very positive about things, when they are, after all, mistaken. "There goes Jerry Smith," says Philip. "Where, I don't see him," says John. "Why, there yonder, at the top of the hill." "Oh! that isn't Jerry Smith." "Why, yes it is." "No it isn't—that's Seth Mead." "I tell you it's Jerry Smith; if it isn't I'll eat him."

Such is the dialogue; but pretty soon the boy comes, and, behold it is Seth Mead, and not Jerry Smith. "There!" says John—"now you've got to eat him, Philip!"

"Where is the hammer, Peter," says his father. "I don't know, sir," is the reply. "But you had it last." "No, I didn't, sir." "Yes you did; you took it yesterday." "Oh, yes, I remember—I took it—but I put it in the drawer again, where I got it." "Are you sure?" "Yes, sir." "I think you are mistaken, for if you had put it there, it would have been there still." "I am certainly sure I put it back there." "Well now, my son, I found it out on the grass, where you had been at work. Didn't you leave it there?" "Oh—yes, I believe I did. Yes, I remember—I did leave it there."

"Well, now take a lesson from this; don't be so positive, when you are not sure. In two instances you have been mistaken; you first said you had not taken the hammer out, and you were quite sure; you then said you had put it where you had got it from, and you were again quite positive. But remember that in both cases you were mistaken. Let this teach you to be more modest and careful in future; and, instead of saying you are sure, say I think so and so; or I believe so and so. No person ought ever to say he is positive of a thing where there is the least chance of mistake."

"Mother," said Ellen, "may I go and see Jane Hanson? she asked me to come." "When did she ask you?" said the mother. "Yesterday—yesterday afternoon." "Not yesterday, my dear." "Yes it was yesterday, mother; I saw her on the green before the church." "Don't be too positive, Ellen; it could not have been yesterday."

"Yes it was yesterday—I'm certain it was yesterday; I met her on the green, and she asked me to come. Why, mother, how could I be mistaken? I know it was yesterday." "That cannot be, Ellen, for I have just been at Mrs. Hanson's and Jane went to Providence in the seven o'clock train of cars yesterday morning." "Oh! well—it must have been day before yesterday—yes, now I recollect, it was day before yesterday." "Well, my child, I am sorry to see you so certain—so positive, when you are really not sure, and when in point of fact you are mistaken. Pray be more careful in future. You may go and see Jane, but as you go along, say over in your mind, till you cannot forget it—Don't be too positive." *Merry's Magazine.*

SINGULAR CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

The Bangor Whig relates a curious illustration of the power of conscience, which took place in that city last Thursday. During the session of the court a person by the name of Flint, came into the court-house and deliberately walked up to the witness' box and seated himself in it, placing his head on the front rail. After sitting in that posture for five minutes he raised himself in his seat and commenced praying for forgiveness for having committed perjury on that stand. The court here interposed and the officer took the man from the room. As, however, he seemed impressed with the duty of making confession for his crime in the place where he committed it, the sheriff kindly offered him an opportunity of doing so during the recess of the court for his adjournment for dinner. At the time appointed he took the stand, and there made a full confession of the crime, and detailed all the circumstances attending it. The false testimony was rendered in an action tried at the May term 1840, in which his father was defendant and one Isaac Harker plaintiff. His testimony, though false, did not however alter the result of the cause, a default having been suffered notwithstanding the evidence. Since that time it seems the witness has undergone an infinite deal of remorse and trouble on account of the act, and he felt that he could not be forgiven or at ease till the crime was confessed in as public a place as it was committed. The witness bore no marks of being otherwise insane, and he protested that he was in his right mind and knew perfectly what he was about. He came all the way from Lee, seventy miles, for the express purpose of making the confession, and having made it returned peaceably home. He is known to be a person of

respectability and intelligence, and during the recital of the circumstances connected with the case was frequently overcome with grief and tears.

Teasing an Elephant.—On Saturday evening last several gentlemen went into a wild beast show at Sheerness, some of whom began to tease the elephant, which forms part of the exhibition, and which is not confined otherwise than by a short chain round one of his legs. The said gentlemen amused themselves for a while by offering the huge but docile animal apples and other things, and when he extended his proboscis to receive them, putting them into their pockets again; but not much relishing such sort of sport, the sagacious animal, taking an opportunity when several of his tormentors were in a cluster near him, extended his trunk, and with one swoop laid seven of them sprawling upon the floor, who, not knowing what the next evolution of the "performing elephant" might be, began to call out lustily for the keepers; but their presence was not needed, as Leviathan seemed quite satisfied with having laid his tormentors prostrate at his feet, kicking about to get out of his reach, while the wives and daughters of some of the party were going into fits, and the company generally rushing towards the place of egress. All the gentlemen who were knocked down by the elephant escaped free from harm, except a good fright, which they will no doubt remember should they ever enter another wild beast show. *Kent Herald.*

From the Greenborough Patriot.

"EDUCATION'S RISE!"—The specimens below show a wonderful advancement in the common literature of the country. They are all genuine—having been copied from life among thousands of a similar stamp seen every day posted against the shop doors and black-jacks throughout the country. The two last samples here given, conspicuously exhibit the capabilities of some of our official dignitaries for managing the business of the country. What is the use, pray, of Common School education for the children, when the fathers exhibit such uncommon attainments, made before the system went into operation?

STRAYED.
from the subway on the 15 ultimate one beigh mare meel it had on when hit went awa a yoke to about two years and a 12 elde 12 Hands by lo bilt and Five year elde any persin findin sed meel will be Secoytably remunerated for there trouble and oblyg
Sept. 11 1839

NOTICE.
I will attend at the — on the last Saturday of this incommin instance in order to take in taxes for the present Year all persons are requested to Come and list there property without any further Delay. Due attendants by me this the 18th July
— J. P.

NOTES.
there Will be sole for Cash At the house of Benjamin Blackwill on 27 day of October all his intres of his Corn Crop that he Rase dis yere on the Land of William Walton to satisfy A Execution of tomls J. Cowan John utzman in my hands for Collection this 18 day of October 1842
— Const.

ALL WRONG.—In the last Wilmington Chronicle, we notice six several advertisements of Virginia and New York Canal Flour, to the amount of 795 barrels for sale in that town. This is all wrong. An agricultural State like North Carolina, cannot prosper so long as it is driven, by either fashion or indolence, to import its bread stuffs. Fashion, we say, for there are many good house-wives, who will pay a higher price for a barrel of Northern Flour, because it may happen to be a little more white than our own production, though not near so nutritious; for it is a well established fact, that Southern Flour contains from 15 to 20 per cent. more of nutritive properties than the Northern. And indolence, if either from the failure to produce a sufficiency of flour for home consumption, or to bring it to market in season, our own people permit their more enterprising neighbors to take possession of our own market. From some cause or other, either the deficiency of production, or failure to bring it to market, ours has this season been perhaps the highest market for flour in the country.

But besides Flour, we find among the advertisements in the same paper, any quantity of Northern Hay, Northern Pork and Beef, Northern Butter, Northern Apples, Northern Lime, Northern Buckwheat, Northern Brack, Northern White Pine Lumber, Northern Onions, Northern Beets, Northern Potatoes, Northern Coal.

Not satisfied with bringing Lumber from the North to one of the greatest Lumber regions in the world, and every species of animal and vegetable food to a state essentially and almost exclusively agricultural, and Coal to a country abounding with it, and Lime to a port within 20 miles of a Lime Stone region, our enterprising Northern neighbors actually bring

us their soil, manufactured into brick, and their wood, converted into every domestic implement, even down to an axe helve; and all because we are too indolent to put our own hands to the plough, and claim from the bosom of our mother earth those rewards which are never bought in vain by the active and industrious.

To one whose all of property and affection are centered in the good old North State, these things afford food for melancholy reflection. Whilst they exist, we cannot hope for prosperity. But in these hard times, especially, it would seem to us to be the dictate of wisdom not less than of patriotism, to put up with a homestead article, even though inferior, (which it need not be); rather than pay other States for what we can make ourselves; to encourage our own farmers, mechanics, merchants, and manufacturers, wherever possible, rather than those abroad. This is a principle on which we have long acted, and of which we have always felt the benefit. It is worthy of universal regard.
Fayetteville Obs.

HOME LABOR.

We copy with pleasure from the Pittsburgh American the following notice of a successful effort which has been made in that city to manufacture cast steel from native iron. We hope that the enterprise of the parties concerned in it will meet its appropriate reward: *Wilmington Chron.*

American Cast Steel.—Those enterprising Iron masters, Messrs. Shoenbergers, have commenced in this city the manufacture of Cast Steel from American Iron. We called on Saturday, at the warehouse of Messrs. Estep and Morgan, where, among a great variety of Cutlery of Pittsburgh manufacture, we saw a common draw knife made of Cast Steel from Pittsburgh made Iron. Its appearance is that of a very fine and superior article, inferior, we should think to none of the oldest make of the English article. It was the first article made from the first attempt of Messrs. Shoenbergers, make of Steel, and leaves no reason to doubt of the perfect success in this important manufacture of a hitherto untried branch of trade in this country. It is but of late years that this steel could be welded to iron, but now when the process of this is simple and universally understood, the cast steel has superseded all other kinds for almost every kind of edged tool. The success of Messrs. Shoenbergers will add a new and very important item to the manufactures of our country, and it is a fortunate circumstance that the great wealth of this firm will enable them to carry out their experiments to that full completion, so necessary to the success of all new and great improvements.

SUB-MARINE TELESCOPE.—A lady of Brooklyn, New York, has invented an instrument, which she terms a submarine telescope. It consists, says the Commercial, simply of a common lamp, enclosed in a glass globe about eighteen inches in diameter. The lamp, thus protected from the water, is, when submerged, supplied with air by means of tubes, which rise above the top of the water. There is also a large tube between these two, for the escape of the smoke and gas from the lamp to the surface.

It has been exhibiting in the American Museum, and proved highly successful. Being submerged in a large tub containing water to the depth of four feet, it enables the spectator to discover a pin at the bottom with perfect ease. The inventor states that objects have been seen, aided by it, at the depth of 25 feet, in the harbor at Brooklyn. It is designed to be used in the discovery of sunken vessels, or such objects of value as may have fallen into deep water. Engineers who have seen it, speak highly of its merits.

SINGULAR.—Recently a miller near Mobile, for some purpose or other, poured several pounds of melted lead into the eye of the runner stone. The lead being loose and working between the stones, was ground up with the corn. The meal was consumed on the plantation of Mr. James G. Lyon, and a number of his negroes were poisoned by it, some of whom died, while others were palsied and altogether helpless. It is said to be a common thing for millers to use lead in this way, and the misfortune just related ought to be a sufficient warning against it. A similar accident occurred recently in Europe. *Louisville Jour.*

From the United States Gazette.

A COMPARISON.

It is gratifying to us, that our philosophical mode of treating the local defects which the Whigs have suffered this autumn, has attracted the attention and secured the approval of our neighbor of the Pennsylvania. And though, perhaps, the hopes which we entertain of ultimate success in 1844, may deprive us of a portion of credit for submission, yet, on the whole, we are not willing to forego the credit that is placed to our account. But we are used to it—used to see the tide of politics note its changes by wave marks; and he must be blind, indeed, who does not know that even in an advancing

tide there are moments when the edge of the current is below the water mark of the previous wave.

With reference to the elections of 1844, the Whigs occupy the same relation, in regard to time, which they did in 1838, with reference to the Presidential election in 1840. And with the exception of the disaffected state of the Loco Foco party, in reference to their Presidential candidate, the circumstances to almost every thing else, is nearly the same.

In 1838, the State of Pennsylvania elected Governor Porter by a majority of 5496.

And yet in 1840, Pennsylvania cast her electoral vote against the Loco Foco candidate for the Presidency.

In 1838, Delaware elected Mr. Robinson (Loco Foco) her delegate in Congress by a majority of 50.

And yet in 1840, Delaware elected Anti-Loco Foco electors by a majority of more than a thousand.

Georgia, in 1838, elected M'Donald (Loco Foco) for Governor by a majority of 375.

But in 1840, Georgia gave a good round majority for the Anti-Loco Foco candidate for President.

Ohio, in the year 1838, gave to Shannon (Loco Foco) for Governor, a majority of 5729.

Yet in 1840 Ohio gave the Anti Loco Foco electoral ticket a neat little majority of twenty three thousand.

Maryland, in 1838, gave to Grayson the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, a majority of 259.

Yet in 1840, this same Maryland gave a majority for the Anti-Loco Foco electoral ticket of 4776.

In 1838, the State of Massachusetts elected Marcus Morton, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, by a majority of one.

Yet in 1840, good old Massachusetts gave to the Anti Loco Foco electoral ticket a majority of 20,930.

In 1838, New Jersey returned to Congress a Loco Foco delegation, claiming a majority of 66. This claim was not allowed, but the Whig real majority was less than that.

And yet in 1840, New Jersey gave the Whig electoral ticket a majority of 2317.

Maine, in the year 1838, gave to Fairfield, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, a majority of 3528.

But in 1840, Maine gave a majority for the Whig electoral ticket of 411.

Michigan, in 1838, elected Stevens T. Mason, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, and the rest of the Loco Foco State ticket.

Yet Michigan, in 1840, gave for the Whig electoral ticket a majority of 1802.

There was no election in Tennessee, in 1838. But in 1837, the Locos carried Polk (Loco Foco) by a majority of 3600.

Yet in 1840, the Whigs elected their electoral ticket by a majority of 12,102.

We take no notice of those States which went for the Whigs in 1838, and also at the Presidential election in 1840, such as North Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, though every one of these States gave a majority for the Whig electoral ticket, in 1840, vastly superior to that which they gave for State officers in 1838; and that increase of majority goes to strengthen the confidence of the Whigs, that in 1844, the same results will be found.

It is due to the editor of the Pennsylvania to say that the philosophy and patience with which he credits us, at the present moment, are greatly owing to his admirable example in 1840—an example which we are sure he will again give in 1844.

DISCOVERY OF LARGE BONES.—A discovery of bones of the defunct Mastodon have recently been made at a lick about two miles from Warsaw, (Mo.) which exceed in number and size any yet discovered. The bones were found two or three feet below the surface, embedded in a black gravel. The number of different heads found amounts to seventy or eighty, and the large amount of detached teeth shows that a greater number of these monsters has found a common grave in this basin. The skeletons of various species of animals are found deposited in this basin, as the buffalo, elk, deer, &c.

ANTIPATHIES.—The Westchester Examiner says: The antipathies the Locos have for cows, is only equalled by a man of whom we once heard who had such an aversion to cheese, that on going into a room where there were a parcel of grinders, supposing at first sight that they were cheese, he took hold of his nose, fainted and fell on the floor.

The United States Navy.—The following is a statement of the number of officers of the United States Navy in their respective grades, compiled from that useful work the Navy Register, published by Benjamin Homans, in this city:

Captains 68, commanders 96, lieutenants 327, surgeons 69, assistant surgeons 59, pursers 64, chaplains 21, professors of mathematics 23, teachers of languages

3, passed midshipmen 134, midshipmen 425, boatswains 39, gunners 42, carpenters 40, sailmakers 35, navy agents 14, naval storekeepers 9, chief naval constructor 1, principal constructors 7, engineer in chief 1, principal engineer 1, chief engineers 4, first assistant 6, second assistants 5, third assistants 5. Marine corps—colonel 1, lieutenant colonel 1, majors 4, captains 13, first lieutenants 20, second lieutenants 20. *Nat. Intel.*

Curious Coincidence.—A proof of the "glorious uncertainty of the law" was shown at the last quarter sessions for the county of Dorset. Two men were indicted jointly for a felony; upon being called on to plead guilty or not guilty, one of them pleaded "guilty," and the other "not guilty." At that moment an attorney stepped up to the prisoner who had pleaded guilty, and told him he was employed to defend him; the prisoner then withdrew his plea of guilty and pleaded not guilty. The trial proceeded, and at the close the jury acquitted the one who had at first pleaded guilty, and convicted the one who had pleaded not guilty.

Beauties of Litigation.—The Concord (N. H.) Statesman says one whole week of the late term of the court for that county was occupied in the trial of two actions, one of which had employed the court, and embarrassed other cases in court, nearly a week at a former term, and at both trials the damage recovered was but \$14 60, while the costs now amount to about \$2,100.

"A Man's a Man for a' that!"—Robert Burns paid little respect to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Lieth one morning he met a country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped to converse. A young Edinburgh blood took the poet to task for this defect of taste. "Why, you fantastic gomer!" said Burns, "it was not the great coat, the scone bonnet, and the saundair boot hose I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth, would wigh down you and me, and ten more such, any day."

Compassion of a Judge.—A very learned and compassionate Judge in Texas, on passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, is said to have concluded his remarks as follows: "The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring; but the weather is very cold, our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition—much of the glass in the window is broken, the chimneys are in such dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each—to sleep soundly and comfortably therefore will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."

Cash Prices and the Tariff.—The Pittsburgh Advocate says: "We were shown Calicos from 4 to 8 cents per yard, which sold last season at 7 to 12; and a great variety from 10 to 12, that are really beautiful, and were considered cheap last year at 15 to 20 cents. Our American Manufacturers—have by their improved styles and very low prices, (assisted by the Tariff) driven the English Prints almost entirely out of the market. Beautiful scarlet flannels are sold at 23 to 33 cents; tickings, indigo blue 8 to 20 cts; good pilot cloths 75 cts.—and very superior ones at \$1 75.

The "Louisville Journal" makes the same remark. Prices were never so low, although the Tariff, it was alleged, was to carry them up beyond all precedent. The increase of the duty on coal and iron as on other staples has had the effect to diminish prices. The crusade against the Tariff, though most unjust, has had its political effect."

Times are Changed.—Here is a resolution passed at a Democratic meeting in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, held on the 9th December, 1827. It may be found in the 212th page of Niles' Register, vol. 9, for part of 1827 and part of 1828.

Resolved, That Andrew Jackson is entitled to our support as the decided and open friend to domestic manufactures and internal improvements, having voted, whilst lately a member of the Senate, for the tariff of 1824, which is now the only law on the subject, and five times in favor of internal improvements in the same year, and in no case against them, whilst John Quincy Adams, when a member of the same body, voted seven times against internal improvements, and never once for them, and has never, before or since he became President, said one word to Congress in favor of the tariff."

Philosophy triumphs easily over past evils and evils to come, but present evils triumph over her.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The unknown portion of Central America, of which Mr. Stephens received some intimations during his first visit to the celebrated ruins of our continent, is also spoken of by the French traveller Waldeck. Mr. Norman thus speaks of the reports concerning it, in his recent works on Yucatan and the ancient ruins:

"There is a district of country situated between Guatemala, Yucatan, and Chiapas; that has never yet been subdued. This district is surrounded by mountains, and is said to be inaccessible except by one way, and that not generally known. No one yet, who has had the boldness to follow the inhabitants to their wild retreat, has ever returned to render an account of his journey. The inhabitants are represented as speaking the Maya and Toluca languages, and many of them as conversing well in Spanish. From the latter circumstance, they are enabled to visit the nearest cities, sell their tobacco, the principal article they cultivate, and afterwards to return to their retreats. They are constituted of the Lacandons, and other savage tribes, are expert warriors, remarkably athletic, and very cruel. They are worshippers of idols; and their religious ceremonies are said to have undergone little or no change.

"Palenque is in the neighborhood of this settlement; and Waldeck, who says he has conversed with some of these people; understood that they had white persons among them; but whether they stayed voluntarily or are detained as prisoners, he has not mentioned. The same nation is spoken of by Mr. Stephens. Their number is estimated at thirty thousand; they are secluded mode of life makes it almost impossible to arrive at anything like correct impressions respecting them. The Indians of Yucatan and the neighboring provinces have been seen in conversation with persons from this district; they, however, appear to know as little of the people of whom I speak as others. Could a friendly intercourse, by any possibility, be established with this surprising country, there is scarcely a doubt that a complete knowledge of the former inhabitants of the immense ruins scattered throughout the provinces would be revealed. That their temples and records remain in safety, and are capable of speaking to posterity, there can scarcely be a question.

"I doubt if the above be a true estimate of their numbers, since they have been enabled to sustain themselves for ages (no one knows how long) against enemies and intestine wars and dissolution. It would be more reasonable to suppose that they are the outcast Pléiades of some invading nation, and the remnants of a power that once defended those wasted towns that now lie a huge mass of scattered ruins. The gathered fragments of Palenque, and other conquered places of equal importance, may have concentrated their broken strength within the boundaries of these hills; and, under the strong impulse of desperation, they may have preserved their nationality, in defiance of all the force that surrounded them. It may well excite universal astonishment, when the fact becomes known, that there actually exists, within a territory of five hundred miles, a distinct people, that have governed themselves for ages; and that they continue to do so without assistance or protection. It would be a lesson to mankind to ascertain how they have managed their self-governing principles, and how they have preserved the national individuality. Three centuries have transpired since the conquest; and, if neither Yankee nor Irishman have found his way among the Lacandons before this, it deserves the careful consideration both of the psychologist and the statesman."

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

In the *Lynn Locomotive* we find the following extracts of a letter from an eminent astronomer, connected with Yale College, at New Haven, to a scientific gentleman in Lynn. It will be found highly interesting to men of science, detailing some most astonishing changes in the great machinery of Nature. It may be that these operations will strengthen the belief of those who give credence to the doctrines of Miller, in relation to the speedy winking up of the affairs of this world.

Nevertheless, they are facts, and as such worthy the attention of our wise and learned men. N. Y. Aurora.

"There is certainly some extraordinary change going on in the solar system. Whether the result will be a speedy dissolution of the present harmonious arrangement, is of course known only to Him who instituted the laws which govern the courses of the stars. For some time my attention has been directed to the rapidly developing phenomena, and I have been assisted in my observations by gentlemen eminent for their scientific attainments. And within a few days I have had placed in my hands a paper from the celebrated astronomer, Haend, of Berlin, detailing his own discoveries, and indicating that the subject is beginning to excite intense interest among the scientific of Europe.

It is evident that the inclination of the earth's axis with the ecliptic is changing. There is now a nearer approach to a coincidence of equator and ecliptic than has ever before been known. Since the autumnal equinox the obliquity in the earth's course has sensibly diminished, and if no counterbalancing influence intervene, there will soon be a perceptible change in the season and in the relative length of day and night.

The change is so great already, that daily calculations for the present year, will be found inaccurate. Some of

the important calculations of the *Nautical Almanac*, will be soon found perplexing to the mariner as he takes his observations. And some of those heretofore highly useful tables in the *American Almanac*, founded on the bearings of some of the fixed stars as well as the planets, will prove entirely unsafe, if the progress of the change continues. An experienced and intelligent shipmaster, a day or two since, casually observed to me that on a recent voyage from the East Indies, when he had sailed about six degrees to the north of the equator—the region from which the North Star is usually first seen after crossing the line, the haze rendering it invisible while nearer the horizon—he was astonished and perplexed in his observations. The unusual variation of his chronometer from the time indicated by stellar observation led him to doubt the accuracy of his former faithful guide.

Should these changes continue, a variation in the latitude of the North Star will soon be apparent to the most casual observer, at those points of time, April 15, June 16, August 23, and December 24, when all true time keepers should agree with the sun, the chronometer will be found essentially varying; and many other very important results will be developed. An attentive and accurate observer in the high latitudes, even at the next solstice, cannot fail to recognize various astonishing phenomena.

But the changes going on in regard to the earth, are less remarkable perhaps than those which are affecting some of the other planets. The poles of Venus, to appearance, are now elevated full thirty-five degrees, and she seems to be changing from her former clear radiance to a color approaching that of Mars; the change in this particular, however, is as yet slight, barely perceptible, under close observation, to the naked eye. By the aid of a powerful glass there may be perceived what appear to be waves of fire rolling over her disk. This appearance I have watched with much interest; it commenced some months since, on the southern limb, and gradually advanced over the whole breadth, till the very planet was completely enveloped. The motion of this planet in her orbit, too, seems to be retarded, as though she were under the influence of some new power of attraction.

Herschell has the appearance of having greatly diminished in size, and has failed to reach a given point of its orbit at the usual time, and in short, seems to have broken the bonds which have connected it to the solar system, and commenced its course as a member of some remote celestial retinue.

Saturn also is assuming an unwonted aspect. To all appearance, there is a mighty conflagration going on in the hitherto dark line which divides her rings. To such an extent has it attained, that in one or two places the whole breadth has assumed the appearance of ragged rangers, glowing as if they were red hot iron, and throwing a lurid reflection upon the adjacent portions of the ring.

The changes seem also to extend beyond our system. The beautiful star Betelgeuse, in the constellation Orion, has varied to such an extent from the vernal to the autumnal equinox of the present year, that its distance may be ascertained. It seems to be approaching the solar bounds.

THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

In the *Washington Globe* we find the following letter from a farmer in Illinois. The cultivators of the soil in this section of the country can judge for themselves how far the views of the writer are correct:

Pet. Intel.

Ridge Farm, Vermillion Co., Illinois,

November 13, 1852.

Messrs. Blair and Rives: Enclosed I send you a two dollar Indiana bill, for which I want the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the ensuing session of Congress. I received your Prospectus, and have showed it to my neighbors, but they have said, "I would like to have the paper, but I have not the money." I live in the country, and my neighbors are all—yes, all—farmers; and you have no idea of the poverty of the farmers of Illinois. Allow me to tell you what labor it will cost me to pay you for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. Our most profitable business is raising wheat, which we carry in wagons one hundred and forty miles to Chicago, and there sell it for forty cents per bushel. A good two-horse team will draw twenty bushels and feed for the journey, and thus we go to market; camp out, and cook our own food. A load will bring eight dollars; we make a trip in two weeks. "Truly you have a hard row to hoe," you will say; "why don't you sell your wheat nearer home?" Allow me to tell you, that you could not cash a bushel of wheat in Vermillion county for twenty five cents; so that, to raise two dollars, it would require eight bushels of wheat—the product of half an acre, and a week's labor; or, to raise that sum from pork, you must sell two hundred pounds.

Is this the point to which you politicians would merge the people? and will you claim to be one of us? Can you have a taste for a farmer's life, and be denied the luxury of reading the news? Can you promise us any thing better? Will the triumph of Democracy produce a better state of things? Did you ever ask yourself the question? Can we read the news by selling our produce in Europe? If no duty were laid on our wheat, beef, and pork, could we freight there, and pay freight back on manufactured goods? Say, can we then dress as you would wish to dress yourself and family, and read the news, or, should not the intelligent far-

mer be allowed the blessings and rational luxuries of other men? I wish not to impugn your motives, but, being an humble farmer, wish to make a serious appeal to your reason. Will you make us prosperous by converting the whole people into a community of farmers? When this is accomplished, I wonder who would buy our produce. Europe?—No, You surely know that Illinois alone could supply all Europe in meat—that is, all the deficiency that has ever occurred. Humble as I am, allow me to give you my plan:

Keep out every article of foreign manufacture that can be made at home. Lay a tariff—none of your more incidental concerns; but one of rest and substantial protection. Then nearly all our goods will be made at home, and thus an immediate check will be put to the present drain of specie; and we (the farmers) will have the exclusive privilege of feeding the men who manufacture our goods—a privilege guaranteed to the British farmer but denied us. We cannot persuade the British Parliament to abandon their corn laws and other protective regulations, because these regulations are real wealth to the landholders; and they have the sense to know it, and the influence to maintain their rights. But we American farmers, though a large majority of this boasted land of liberty, are the down-trodden class of society; and ever will be, while the present system of trade is submitted to. A bloated paper currency has prevented our seeing where we stood, but thank God! that smoke has passed away, and we begin to see where we stand; and, before many years, will maintain our rights, regardless of party names, or the flatteries of Nullification. You, who boast yourself the people's friend, why not maintain the American farmer's rights, and teach him to know and stand by them? Now, gentlemen, if you should derive my crude notion in print, as one editor did, you will have the kindness to send me a copy.

Yours, respectfully,

From the National Intelligencer.

A WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED.

The Baltimore American (itself highly respectable authority) says: "We are glad to observe numerous indications of the general concurrence of the Whigs in various parts of the Union in the propriety of a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency in 1844. Since our late allusion to the subject the following remarks from the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer have appeared, in connexion with an article from the *Scioto Gazette*, (Chillicothe, Ohio,) urging strongly the propriety of a Convention.

"With regard to the place and time suitable for the meeting of the Convention, we hope that the suggestion of the Intelligencer will be adopted. The arrangement, however, of these particulars may be left to the Whig members of Congress, to be settled by them during the approaching session.

"The justice and force of the following remarks of the Intelligencer will be acknowledged by every reader:

"It will be remembered that Mr. Clay has not accepted any of the numerous local or state nominations which have been made of him for the next Presidency; not will he, we believe, permit his name to be used in connexion with that office, unless fully impressed with the idea that a majority of the American People—the great Whig party—desire his election. In 1832 his own opinion and wishes were overruled by his friends. In 1836 he yielded to General Harrison; and his never-to-be-forgotten letter to the Harrisburg Convention in 1839, as well as his conduct during the political campaign of 1840, afford evidences of his self-sacrifice to recent and too noble to be easily erased from our memories. It may be truly said of him that in all times of difficulty or danger, when the merchants for office or the timid lovers of popularity would be disposed to shrink from the contest—to surrender the Government to the spoilers and let ruin do its worst—he has never faltered or failed; he has always nobly and boldly bared his bosom to the severest peltings of the pitiless storm of party strife, and the poisoned shafts of personal malignity, alike defying the one and scorning the other. Again and again have his brilliant talents and exalted fame been our shield and buckler in the battle—his gallant name our watchword and countersign. In times past he has ever been our leader in scaling the fortresses of the enemy—our front rank man in resisting their assaults.

"But he has now retired to the peaceful shades of Ashtland, and, if such be his destiny, there to pass in quiet happiness the remaining years of his eventful life. He neither complains of the past nor challenges the future. His great deeds have already made their mark upon the age, and neither time nor calumny can blot out or eradicate it. His contemporaries may fail to do him justice, but history and posterity will.

"But is this a time for us to give him up—to lose his strong arm, his intrepid courage, his inflexible honesty, his matured wisdom? While corruption and dishonor dare to show their unblushing face in open day—while treason and traitors are lauded and defended by the high and mighty ones of earth, who else shall we place at the head of our column? Who can so well command an army as he? General in a thousand combats, with his many scars, all in front? Who shall rally the troops and give them confidence and final triumph?

Mr. Clay himself could not, if he would, transfer his towering popularity

to any other leader, any more than he could his past history. His unswerving services and sufferings in the Whig cause have made him bone of their bone, and no base fear or timid policy will ever induce them to give him up or abandon him. The nomination, then, of a National Convention, or rather its ratification of the People's Nomination already made, would in our opinion, give him such conclusive evidence of public sentiment as would induce him to accept the position thus assigned him.

"While on this subject, we hope we may be pardoned for suggesting the city of Baltimore as the place for holding the Convention, as most accessible from the West, and equally so with any other city on the seaboard to the South and North. The time about the 2d Monday in December, 1843, to be as numerous as attended as convenient, with power for each delegation to vote the full electoral vote of the State represented. This will place the near and distant States upon a perfect equality, and express the voice of the Electoral College."

From the North American.

If the fate of the Whig cause in 1844 were to be judged positively by the results of the recent elections in many States, it would be a silly task to labor for its success. But it is only by comparison that any safe conclusion can be obtained on the question. Except in Massachusetts, where there appears to have been an opposition gain at the expense of the Whig party, and through the aid of the Abolitionists, and in Delaware, where very nearly the full vote of 1840 has just been polled, there is no evidence whatever that the entire strength of the Whigs has been brought out. On the contrary, while the drill of our adversaries enables them to bring out their rank and file, reserve and all for every local skirmish, our own forces can never be called forth except under the excitement of a general battle. The course of elections since 1836 proves this. In that year the Whigs were victorious in several States, which at the very next election fell by default into the hands of the opposite party, but which were again reclaimed in 1840.

If the past is to be trusted for its light, we can readily see into the future. What has occurred may, and almost beyond doubt will, occur again. The tens of thousands of Whig voters who from indifference or other causes have taken no part in the late elections, will hardly fail to have a voice in the choice of a President. Though careless as to the selection of all local officers, they cannot but feel the deepest interest in the selection of a national chief magistrate. This has been fully proved in every instance since the expiration of Monroe's last term, and why shall it not be proved again? On this ground we attach but little importance to the consequences of the elections for State officers. Apart from the fact demonstrated by the returns, that great numbers of the Whigs did not vote at all, it is not to be denied that sectional and personal causes influence ordinary elections, which cannot affect the principles upon which a President is chosen or the candidate himself. We cannot therefore join the chorus of croakers because minor triumphs flush the opposition. With all its success that party is distracted by the claims of many for its preference.

There seems to be little or no ground of fear that they will unite in the support of any one. The Whigs, on the contrary, are united. The portion of the party unfavorable to Mr. Clay is very small—too small to impair its strength. But even if it be otherwise, Mr. Clay has himself declared that he will not be a candidate. To this moment he has made no promises as a candidate, and he surely will not, unless there be such a final declaration in his favor as to leave no doubt that he will receive the support of the whole Whig party.

The aspirants in the opposition ranks are by no means so readily reconcilable to circumstances. There is Mr. Calhoun, who will yield his pretensions to no one. There is Colonel Johnson, who is equally willing to risk defeat rather than retire from the field. And there is Mr. Van Buren, who would like to retire the lost honors of 1840. It will be curious indeed, if these jealousies should be smothered; and if they should be, nothing has yet occurred to show that all these worthies combined can resist the full power of the Whig party.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—The politics of Ohio seems to change at regular periods. In 1834 Lucas, an anti Whig, was elected Governor over Findly, by some 3 or 4000 majority. In 1836, Vance, Whig, beat Baldwin several thousand. In 1838, Shannon, anti Whig, was elected over Vance by upwards of 5000 majority. In 1840, Corwin, Whig, beat Shannon upwards of 16,000. Now in 1842, Shannon has been elected over Corwin by 3,000 majority. Thus, for the last eight years no man has been permitted to hold the office of Governor longer than two years in succession, and at the close of each term a Governor of different politics has succeeded his predecessor. According to this biennial rotation, it will of course, devolve upon the Whigs to furnish a Governor for Ohio in 1844. Mt. Ver. Times.

Consistent—very.—The 1st Standard, in speculating upon the probable measures that will be devised by the Legislature of this State, to afford relief to the people under their present pecuniary embarrassments, says—
"Another remedy is the suspension, for a time, of the collection of duties. This might operate as a temporary relief, &c."

It was only the week before, that, in noticing the introduction of a bill into the Tennessee Legislature, for this very purpose, i. e. to stay the collection of duties, the Standard thus expressed itself:

"this disgraceful germ of repudiation, has passed the lower House by a vote of 37 to 36. We hope the Senate will lay the bill on the table, and not aid, by its passage, the growing discredit which has been attaching itself to all of our Western and South-western States."

This is consistently with a vengeance. Raleigh Register.

The "Standard," is desperately put to it, to find any cause of complaint against Gov. Morehead's Message, but, at length summons up courage to make the following remarks:

"We protest, as we trust the Legislature will, in the strongest terms, against the Governor's Tariff notions. He is the first Executive of the State who has had the boldness to declare in favor of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF."

The "Standard" is most unfortunate in his point of attack. There is not an idea advanced in that Message, on the subject of the Tariff, for which we cannot show Gen. Jackson's authority, chapter and verse. If we had objected to it now, there might have been some reason in it; but that the Editor who thinks it glory enough to have served under such a Chief, should repudiate his sentiments, and call on the Legislature to PROTEST against them, is too bad. You must be more cautious, Mr. Standard, or you will get your party in trouble. Suppose you refresh your memory, by reading the old General's letter to Dr. Coleman?

Raleigh Register.

The Locofocos of the Tennessee Legislature resisted with all their might, every effort made to create a commission for the investigation of the affairs of the State Banks and Branches. This Bank is under Locofoco management, and hence the disposition of that party to cover up its misdeeds.

UNITED STATES STOCK AND REVENUE.

—The New York Express says: "The Secretary of the Treasury has not been forced to throw into the market any of the United States six per cent. loan, or to require the sale of treasury notes. The Government is, in fact, receiving double revenue. The bonds taken prior to the passage of the Tariff law, requiring all duties to be paid in specie, are falling due. These, with the payment of cash for duties on imported goods, make a pretty large sum paid in the revenue, and enables the Department to keep their loans out of market. Treasury notes bear a small premium, and the loan is taken in moderate sums at six per cent. as fast as individuals wish to invest.

Messrs. Kerr and Spear of Cincinnati, are exhibiting two hogs which weigh 3000 lbs. They were raised in Warren county, Ohio, and are of a cross of the Berkshire and Russian breed.

By the report of the Treasurer of the State of Rhode Island, presented to the General Assembly, it appears that the State is in debt at present about twelve thousand dollars, and that the expenses of suppressing the insurrection, including the pay of the soldiers, amounted to about seventy five thousand dollars.

FLORIDA TIGERS.—One of these ferocious animals, says the St. Augustine News, which are very numerous in our Territory, was killed a few days since, about eight miles from our city. He measured from the tip of the tail to the nose eight feet six inches.

The Governor of the state of Maryland has appointed Thursday the 14th inst., to be observed throughout that state as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

FROM FLORIDA.

By a late arrival at Savannah from Florida we learn that Gen. Worth had arrived at Tampa Bay, and all remained quiet there. A party of Creeks had come in at Tampa, believed to be about one half of all that portion of the tribe now remaining out. The remainder of the Creeks had also promised to come in soon, and were daily expected. The Savannah Republican, from which paper we derive this information, says: "Though many people have doubted whether the Florida war would ever end, we think the gallant General now in command will have the honor of finally closing it."

Our readers may, perhaps, be surprised to learn, that such is the community of interest among the nations of the earth, caused by Commerce, that the people residing in the back-woods of North Carolina, are affected materially by the Chinese war. But it is a well attested fact, that the counties of Burke and Fancy are injured about ten thousand dollars, by the interruption of trade in Chinese—Panax Quinquifolia, of bonanzas—which the Chinese consider a universal panacea. Raleigh Register.

NOVEL EMIGRATION.—Hon. William C. Rives, President of the Albemarle (Va.) Agricultural Society, stated in an address delivered at a Fair held by that Society, that emigration was going on from Dutchess county, one of the oldest and most highly improved counties in the state of New York, to Fairfax county, Virginia. Fairfax is among the poorest counties in Virginia; yet these Dutchess farmers are coming there, with their capital, skill, experience and labor, for the purpose of improving the agricultural

condition! Within two or three years past fifty-six families from Dutchess have bought land in Fairfax, to the amount of thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-two acres. They prefer small sized farms; and where they have been compelled to purchase large farms, they are cutting them up as fast as they can. They are delighted with the climate, and say that if clover will grow well they are satisfied they can make the land rich. Were it not to be wished that fifty-six such families would buy land and settle in Guilford, and in every county of Western Carolina? Greensborough Pat.

THE ELEPHANT.—Yesterday sennight, as Mr. Van Amburgh's elephant was going to Wellington, ready for the next day's performance, on coming to the turnpike gate, which was shut, the gate man refused to open the gate, unless the conductor paid extra toll, which he refused to do, and went through the side wicket, saying to the elephant, "Jack, I must go without you." But it was not to be so; for Jack would be as good as his master; so, without any ceremony, Jack applied his proboscis to the gate and just eased itself of the hindrance by protruding the gate in the road, to the no small amazement of the gate-keeper. We understand there was some injury done to the gate, the expense of which the keeper cheerfully paid. Salopian (N. Y.) Jour.

The Washington (Arkansas) Telegraph says, that a man named Hollman lost his life near Murfreesborough, Pike county, a few days ago, in rather a singular way. He had been drinking pretty freely, and thrust his Bowie knife without a sheath, into his saddle-bags, and pierced the artery of his leg, which caused him to bleed to death. Aroused to a sense of his situation, and out of the reach of help, he had scrambled to a pool of water, where he was afterwards found dead.

Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 30.

We are informed of a very remarkable affair that occurred a few days ago in Wayne county, in this State, which, as has been related to us, is as follows. About four months ago there came into that county a young man of the name of Grimsley, who formerly lived there, but who had been absent for many years. Shortly after his return, he engaged himself to a Miss Martin of that county, and their marriage was to have taken place on the 24th of this month. Four or five days previous to that time, Miss M. was making up her wedding bonnet, and requiring some paper for the lining, whilst in search of it, she found a newspaper published two years ago in Mississippi. In cutting up this paper, her eye lit upon an advertisement by the Governor of Mississippi, offering a large reward for two men charged with a murder in that State, one of them named Grimsley, and agreeing precisely in description with the man to whom she was about to be married. She immediately called her brother's attention to it, who at once called upon Grimsley for an explanation. Grimsley denied knowing any thing about it, and said he could prove that he was not in Mississippi at the time of the murder, by persons at Snow Hill, Greene county. The brother accompanied him to Snow Hill, but on their arriving there not a soul knew him. He then said that he could establish his innocence by persons living at another little village in the same county. There they also repaired, and with the like success, no one knowing any thing of him. They then returned to Waynesborough, where a warrant was issued against Grimsley, and he is now in jail at that place, awaiting the demand of the Governor of Mississippi. Since his confinement, he has acknowledged that he was present when the murder was committed with which he is charged in the advertisement as a participant, but denies that he was engaged in it. Chronicle.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The following is an extract from a letter received at Boston by a late arrival from Buenos Ayres:

Buenos Ayres, September 11, 1842.

"The war still continues, and the campaign will soon open with the Banda Oriental and Corrientes. The troops of Rosas (Governor of Buenos Ayres) are 12,000 strong, and mostly veterans, while Corrientes and the Banda Oriental have about 5,000 each, which cannot form a junction, because, leaving their own territories for this purpose, a revolution might take place there, and they consequently lose them. The first object of the army of Rosas will be to cut down Corrientes, probably, and then march for the Banda Oriental. If a few thousand of the Biscayan immigrants should join the Orientals, (which is not improbable) the troops of Rosas will find it difficult to conquer them.

"These wars are most sanguinary, at the army of this side is so blood thirsty that they often cut the throats of all the prisoners taken in battle. The native population is, in consequence, greatly diminishing. A wise Providence, however, is fast remedying the evil, by causing an immigration of many thousands of the best and working people of Europe. It is estimated that there have arrived in Montevideo about 20,000 'Vascos' (Basques) within the past five years. Montevideo has increased during that time by emigration from here and other places to near 45,000 from 10,000 inhabitants. The next generation will see a different race of people on the banks of the river of Plata—a race which will better appreciate the real value of the country. At present, every thing on this side of the river is on the 'backward march.'"

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, December 8.

A Lecture will be delivered at the Masonic Hall, before the Hillsborough Literary Association, this evening, (Thursday,) at early candle light. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Cadwalader Jones, Jr. esq. of this place, was on Friday last elected Solicitor for this judicial district, on the fourth balloting, by a majority of 7 votes over Mr. Poindexter.

Two ballotings were had on Saturday for United States Senators, as follows:

	1st	2d
Graham,	70	67
Brown,	56	58
Saunders,	36	38

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. Gales, for a very neat pamphlet "Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the University of North Carolina, 1842-3." The Trustees are 60 in number, at the head of the list standing the name of the Hon. Henry Potter of this town, who was elected in 1799, and next to him the Hon. William Gaston, elected in 1803.

The Faculty consists of seven Professors and two Tutors; of whom it is worthy of remark, that four of the Professors, (including the distinguished President,) and both the Tutors, are natives of North Carolina.

The Students number 171, as follows:

Seniors,	83
Juniors,	44
Sophomores,	44
Freshmen,	39
Irregulars,	11

171

142 of the Students are native of North Carolina, 12 of Alabama, 10 of Virginia, 6 of Tennessee, and 1 of Georgia.

Fayetteville Obs.

GEN. SCOTT.—A letter from Gen. Scott, in reply to an invitation to attend the Dayton Barbecue, is just published. "With one candidate for the Presidency, (says he,) and the best interests of the country at heart, it ought not to be doubted that the Whigs, appealing to the virtue and intelligence of the people, will be as successful in 1844 as they were in 1840. Whether that one candidate be—as all indications seem to determine—Kentucky's illustrious son, or any one of hundreds of his followers, my prayers for a Whig triumph shall be ardent and unceasing."

The late Whig Victory in Florida.—The Florida Herald of the 7th instant, the Federal Loco Foco organ in East Florida, gives it up as follows:

"For the first time since the organization of our Territorial Legislature into two branches, the political complexion of both houses is the same. We have now a thorough Whig Legislature."

A Valuable Memento.—The New York papers state that Mr. C. E. Detmold, of that city, a civil engineer of high character, has received from the Prussian government a beautiful gold snuff box richly studded with diamonds, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered that government in relation to the proposed connection of the eastern and western province of Prussia by means of a railroad.

RHODE ISLAND.—The new Constitution has been adopted by about 6,000 votes to 30 or 40. Providence gives it 1,608, Newport 484. An imperfect return from most of the towns (some of them including but the second, and a few only the first day's vote) gives 5,112 for and 21 in all against the Constitution.

The agricultural towns, which are most decided in their opposition to Dorism, gave but a light vote, considering it needless, many liking the Old Charter Government best; and more protesting against voting Constitution after Constitution to extend the right of suffrage to men who oppose every step taken to extend it legally, and insist on "helping themselves."

Nat. Intel.

A valuable Copper Mine has been discovered upon the property of Jacob Corson, esq. in Shrewsbury township, Luzern county, Pennsylvania, about eleven miles from the town of Muncy. The ore is of a very superior quality, yielding from fifty to seventy-five per cent. and in great abundance.

The seat of government of Texas has been removed from Houston to the town of Washington, on the "Brassos." The government had its existence in that place, and the declaration of independence was made there. Washington is within a day's ride of the most populous portions of Texas.

The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, abolished capital punishment, substituting therefor imprisonment for life, unless the Governor shall, after one year, issue a warrant directing the criminal to be executed.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Monday, November 28.
Mr. Rogers offered the following preamble and resolution; which was read and adopted:

Whereas, the contracted state of the currency of this state, the heavy indebtedness of the people, and the unproductiveness of the soil this present year, all conspire to render it necessary and expedient that the Legislature should adopt some means of relief.

Resolved, therefore, That the committee of the judiciary be instructed to report a bill to the Senate, to stay the collection of debt under execution, to establish a valuation law, or some other measure which will, in the opinion of said committee, afford the most instant and permanent relief to the citizens of this state.

The message from the House received on Saturday, proposing to refer to a joint select committee so much of the Governor's message as relates to Internal Improvement and a Penitentiary; was considered, and the question upon its adoption being taken, it was not agreed to.

Mr. Dockery offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on internal improvement to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$3,000 for the removal of obstructions in Lumber river, and for the survey of a canal between such river and the Cape Fear; the committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Tuesday, November 29.

Mr. Myers presented a bill making securities on prosecution bonds liable for plaintiff's costs; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to incorporate a mutual insurance company in the State of North Carolina; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Spruill presented the following resolution, which passed its first reading and was referred:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Literary Board be instructed to examine into the propriety of making a road from the reclaimed public lands near Pungo, and Beaufort county, to some point at the high lands of Washington county; and if the same shall be deemed expedient, the said board is hereby authorized to construct said road; the cost of which shall be paid out of the fund appropriated for reclaiming the swamp lands.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the committee on Education was instructed to inquire if any, and what alterations or amendments are expedient in the act for the establishment of common schools.

Wednesday, November 30.

Mr. Joyner presented the memorial of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, asking the Legislature to extend the time of paying the first two bonds, of \$50,000 each, to the years 1848 and 1849. Referred to the committee on internal improvement, together with the last annual report of the directors.

A proposition from the House to raise a joint select committee to designate the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes for Governor at the late election, was agreed to, and Messrs. Boyd, Spruill and Etheridge were named as the Senate's committee.

A House message, to raise a joint select committee, to inquire into the manner the money appropriated by the last Legislature for the repairs of the Governor's house, outhouses and inclosures has been disposed of, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers; was agreed to. Messrs. Moye and Dobson form the Senate's committee.

A House message proposing to go into an election for Solicitor General of North Carolina, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and stating that John F. Poindexter and Cadwalader Jones, Jun. are in nomination, was agreed to.

Mr. Joyner called up the bill to revive the act to incorporate the Weldon Rail Road Company; after an attempt to amend, by striking out the word "ninety," and inserting "fifty," so as to make it read "fifty years" in the last section, (which was negatived,) the bill passed its second reading.

Thursday, December 1

The proposition of the Commons, to raise a joint select committee on Cherokee lands, was agreed to.

The following bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: The bill to amend the second section of the act directing the time of holding the county courts of Mecklenburg; the bill to revive and continue in force the act to incorporate the Weldon Rail Road Company; and the bill to change the location of the court house in the county of Montgomery, and for other purposes.

The proposition of the Commons, to raise a joint select committee on the sub-

ject of enclosing the Capitol Square, was concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 29.
Mr. Diggs introduced resolutions for referring certain portions of the Governor's message to appropriate committees, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Statute Law, as to give the election of all military officers to their respective companies. Adopted.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to make real estate assets in certain cases. Read first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Young presented a resolution, proposing that a select committee be appointed, to inquire in what way the Capitol Square should be inclosed, and report by bill or otherwise; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the Comptroller's report for 1841 was ordered to be printed; and that, together with the report for 1842, and the Treasurer's report, were referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Jones presented a bill to authorize the holding special terms of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in Orange county, and for other purposes. Read first time, and referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Francis, it was

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of each house, to be denominated "the committee on Public Buildings," to inquire into the probable cost of fitting up the old office of the Secretary of State for the use of the Supreme Court, in which to hold said Court, and also rooms for the Library and Clerk's office of said Court; and that they report what disposition ought to be made of the remaining offices on the Capitol square.

Tuesday, November 29.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some system of extra courts for the more speedy administration of justice.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell introduced the following resolutions, which passed their first reading:

Resolved, That the General Assembly views with abhorrence and indignation the attempt on the part of some of the States of this Union to repudiate their honest debts.

Resolved further, That this Legislature fully subscribes to the sentiment, that that State which honestly owes a debt, and has, or can command the means of payment, and refuses to pay because it cannot be compelled to do so, has already battered public honor, and only awaits an increase of price to barter public liberty.

Mr. Byrd introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on propositions and grievances be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of uniting the surplus revenue and proceeds of the public lands belonging to this State with the Literary Fund, and distributing the same to loan offices or agencies in the several counties in this State, for the equal accommodation of her citizens, by a general circulation of said monies, and a more active accumulation of interest one the same; and that they be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Francis, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in cases of criminal conviction for malicious mischief, so as to make the punishment similar to that for petit larceny, and also into the propriety of altering the law of evidence in trials for forgery, so as to make the person on whom the forgery is committed a competent witness.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the manner in which the money appropriated for repairs to the Government House, &c. has been disposed of; and that they may have power to call on the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, and to send for persons and papers.

Wednesday, November 30.

Mr. Hoskins presented a bill, to prevent Sheriffs, or other lawful officers, from returning before a justice out of the captain's district in which the defendant resides. Read first time and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Norcum presented a resolution protesting against the right of the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road Company to build a bridge across the Roanoke, in North Carolina, so as to prevent navigation; which was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Orange, referred to the committee on internal improvement.

The resolutions of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, on the subject of redemption of state debts were read the second time, and, on mo-

tion of Mr. Barringer, were made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Thursday, December 1.

Mr. Walker reported adversely to the memorial of Mr. Hardy and others, praying that a part of Lenoir county be attached to Greene; which was concurred in. He also reported a bill to emancipate negro Sam; which was rejected. Mr. W. also reported unfavorably on the resolution of Mr. Byrd, to remove the Literary Fund to Loan offices in the several counties. Concurred in.

Mr. Bragg reported unfavorably on the resolution to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Street, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the value of the swamp lands, in Hyde county, reclaimed by the Literary Board; the manner in which the money appropriated has been expended; and propriety of continuing the works on said land.

The following standing committees have been appointed:

SENATE.

On Propositions & Grievances:—Messrs. Moore, Myers, Melvin, Cathey, Cooper, J. W. Williams and Howard.

On Petitions and Elections:—Messrs. Paster, Thomas, Boykin, Worth, Ray, Phart, and Speight.

On Claims:—Messrs. Reid, Ribelin, Etheridge, Burgin, Tomlinson, Miller and Mitchell.

On the Judiciary:—Messrs. Edwards, Morehead, Reid, Elliott, Shepard, Jones and Arrington.

On Internal Improvements:—Messrs. W. P. Williams, Joyner, Allison of Orange, Jacobs, Larkins, Dockery and Stafford.

On Education and the Literary Fund:—Messrs. Brown, Joyner, Boyd, Hodges, Rogers, Allison of Iredell, and Evans.

Joint Committee on Finance:—Messrs. Arrington, Spruill, Stallings, Moye, Hester, Albright, Dobson and Walker.

Joint Committee on the Library:—Messrs. Shepard, Elliot and Moore.

COMMONS.

Committee on Claims:—Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Odum, McNair, Brogden, Hawkins, Thomas, Martin, Stockard, Cardwell, Brummett, Stowe, Baxter, McLaughlin.

On Propositions and Grievances:—Messrs. Sharpe, Rogers, Norcum, Davis, Williams, Stone, Koeke, Nash, Walker, Lord, White, Candler, J. P. Caldwell.

Committee on Agriculture:—Messrs. Willey, Gee, Halsey, Street, A. Bryan, Hill, McCollum, Bracken, Doak, F. Williams, Ross, Burgen, Conrad.

Committee on Education:—Messrs. Ehringhaus, Bragg, Norcum, Koonce, Dickson, Fitts, Dockery, Rand, Mendenhall, Leach, Erwin, Avery, Young.

Committee on Internal Improvements:—Messrs. John B. Jones, Pope, Foreman, Dewey, Kelly, Russell, McRae, C. Jones, Jr., Shultz, Brower, Barringer, Francis, Bowser.

Committee on Privileges & Elections:—Messrs. Lamb, Lee, Shankling, Marshall, McIntyre, Hawkins, Nelson, Ashe, Holloway, Jackson, N. Wilson, Mills, J. J. Bryan.

On the Judiciary:—Messrs. Bragg, Mendenhall, Barringer, C. Jones, Jr., Nash, Avery, McRae, and Francis.

On Private Bills:—Messrs. Russell, J. B. Jones, Halsey, Dewey, Shankling, Thomas, Rand, Brummett, Dockery, Nixon, McLaughlin, Ross, Byrd, and Mills.

On Finance:—Messrs. Biggs, J. P. Caldwell, Wilson, Walker, Foreman, Seales, Bowser, and Halsey.

On the Library:—Messrs. Bracken, Mendenhall, and Avery.

Obituary.

Died, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 14th ultimo, Mrs. LYDIA NEAL, formerly of this county.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, November 23.	
Cotton,	7 a
Tobacco—Lugs,	1 80 a 2 60
Leaf,	3 00 a 3 75
Old Leaf and Lugs,	2 30 a 3 50
Wheat—Red 65 to 72,	White 70 to 77
Fayetteville, November 30.	
Flour,	4 00 a 4 75
Salt—(sack),	2 50
(bushel),	50 a 60
Cotton,	64 a 62
Beeswax,	27 a 28

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	After.
9 Friday	7 11 4	4 9	
10 Saturday	7 11 4	4 9	
11 Sunday	7 12 4	4 8	
12 Monday	7 12 4	4 8	
13 Tuesday	7 12 4	4 8	
14 Wednesday	7 12 4	4 8	
15 Thursday	7 12 4	4 8	
New Moon	10 58	after.	
Full Moon	17 18	after.	
First Quarter	24 11	after.	
Last Quarter	31 14	after.	

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of Archibald G. McIlwaine, Wm. Brownley, and Thomas Smith, of Petersburg, Virginia, Merchants, and William Van Arsdale; Cornelius L. Cauldwell, and James M. Warnock, of New York city, Merchants, creditors of Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina, that he said Stephen Moore be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

December 2 53—3w

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of Green, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

John Bowlin, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

November 29 53—3w

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of Paul, McIlwaine and Company, Merchants, and copartners in trade, of the town of Petersburg, Virginia, creditors of Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, Orange county, that the said Stephen Moore be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

November 29 53—3w

Hillsborough House.

THE Subscriber having purchased the house and lot in Hillsborough, well known as Faddie's old stand, and late by Thomas D. Crane, sign Hillsborough House, takes this method to inform the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate travellers and drivers of all kinds, as he has good stables, and is with water in them. As this house is very near the Court House, it would be very convenient for Jurors, and others who have business in court. My table shall be furnished with as good as the country affords, and my stables with plenty of good provender. My bar also shall be furnished with good spirits, and is entirely separate from the house. I hope, therefore, to give full satisfaction to all who may please to favour me with their custom. Owing to the hardness of the times, my charges shall be very low.

A few regular boarders can also be accommodated.

I intend to keep on hand Flour, Corn Meal, Tobacco, &c. which I will sell low for cash.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr.

December 7 53—

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor of NANCY MOORE, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. F. STRAYHORN, Ex'r.

December 6 53—3w

Negroes for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, will be sold, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at the court house in Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, Six NEGROES belonging to the estate of John Moore, deceased. Bond and approved security will be required.

W. F. STRAYHORN, Ex'r.

December 6 53—3w

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Robert Woody for certain purposes therein named, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 28th instant, (December,) at the Case Creek Cot on Factory in Orange county, Ten Shares of Stock of one hundred dollars each, in said Factory. Also, on Friday the 30th, at the residence of the said Robert Woody, in the county of Chatham, I shall sell, as before mentioned, all the real and personal estate named in said trust, consisting of the tract of Land now in the said Woody now live, containing about four hundred acres; right head of Horses; sixteen head of Cattle, (part of which are improved Ayreshire breed.) Sheep, Hogs (part of which are Berkshire,) three excellent Wagons and Gear, one Wheat Fan, one Green's Straw Cutting Machine; also Farming Tools, and Household and Kitchen Furniture of various kinds. Terms made known on the day of sale, and the sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN STAFFORD, Trustee.

December 6 53—3w

Land and Negroes FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree and order of the United States District Court for the district of N. Carolina, in Bankruptcy, directed to me as Assignee for the county of Orange, I shall, on Saturday the 24th day of this month, at the residence of Matthew McCaulley, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the rights and claims, both legal and equitable, of said McCaulley to the following property, to wit: The tract of Land on which he now resides, adjoining the lands of L. W. Nunn and others, containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

Also one other tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Merritt, Hanson Coulter, deceased, and others, containing by estimation one hundred and sixty acres.

Also all his rights and claims, both legal and equitable, to five NEGROES, namely Abram, Patsey and her issue, Ben, Isaac and Sarah.

WALTER A. NORWOOD,
Assignee in Bankruptcy for Orange County

December 6 53—3w

Negroes to Hire.

THE Negroes belonging to Anne Davis will be hired out on the 28th of December. Persons who have them hired will deliver them to me on that day, at 12 o'clock, at the store of James Webb, jun. & Co. in Hillsborough.

JAMES WEBB,
For WILLIAM CAIN.

December 3 53—3w

Notice.

ALL persons whom it may concern, are hereby notified, that I have given free don to my son ENOCH REAVES COLLINS, and he is authorized to receive the benefit of his own labor, and to make contracts for himself, and do all other things in as full and free a manner as if he had arrived at the full age of twenty-one years.

BRADLEY COLLINS.

December 3 53—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of Samuel R. Woods, of Orange county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

David B. Cozart, of Orange county, Shoemaker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

Edward W. Garrett, of Orange county, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

William Weaver, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January next.

By order of the Court,
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

December 2 53—3w

Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Col. W. H. LIAM SHAW, deceased, at November term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

HENDERSON CRAWFORD, Adm'r.

GEORGE HURDLE.

December 7 53—3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Spring Session will begin on the 5th of January.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.

Mathematical do. R. W. HUGHES.

English do. (in a separate building.) JOHN BURWELL.

November 30 53—3w

The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Sentinel, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, Salisbury Watchman, and Danville Reporter, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

By contract with the Commissioners the citizens of the town can send their sons to the English School at reduced prices. As the Principal does not share in the profits, he must insist on prompt payment, in cash, or notes bearing interest.

JOHN NEWLIN, Ex'r.

November 30 53—

PROSPECTUS OF THE North Carolina Literary Record.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, in the city of Raleigh, a magazine with the above title. It will be printed in monthly numbers, on forty octavo pages of good paper, with new and elegant type and a neat cover, for Two DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE!

It is designed to be a publication of general interest, containing biographical sketches of the illustrious natives of North Carolina; historical papers, embracing particularly REMINISCENCES by the present aged public men; and scientific articles. This magazine will cherish the purely literary, and its pages will be graced with poetical contributions. A prominent place will be given to the interests of the Common School system of education in our state. A Review department will be added, which will present notices of new publications; and it is designed that the work shall have a monthly CHRONICLE of literary intelligence.

The subscriber feels safe in making the above statement, because he has the promise of assistance from several distinguished gentlemen in the State, in whose requirements the public has all confidence. He desires to make it a periodical which shall compare well with any Southern magazine, ornament the table of the literary man, and be a welcome visitor to any family in the state. It will be seen that the subscription is unusually low—

Four Hundred and Eighty octavo Pages for Two Dollars!!!

Attention!!
First Light Infantry Company, attached to the 47th Regiment North Carolina Militia.
YOU are ordered and commanded to attend at Camp Joseph B. Eaton's, on Saturday the 24th day of December next, at 11 o'clock equipped as the law directs, with arms and accoutrements, and six rounds of powder, for drill snapper and court martial.
HENRY JACKSON, Sergt.
November 20. 52-

Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a deed in trust, executed to the subscriber by Dr. James Webb for certain purposes therein mentioned, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 20th of December next, at the residence of the said James Webb, in Hillsborough.
The House and Lot now occupied by him.
The Lot opposite, on which is a comfortable Office.
A small tract of Land lying east of the town common, containing about 7 acres.
Also a tract situate a mile north of town, containing about 80 acres.
Twenty-one likely NEGROES.
All his Household and Kitchen Furniture, Library, one Wagon, one Horse, Cattle, interest in Brick-Yard, &c. &c.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
O. F. LONG, Trustee.
November 20. 51-4w

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
a fresh supply of LARD.
WANTED, Flax Seed, Beeswax, and Tallow.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
November 23. 51-

CARD.
DE. W. M. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just acquired a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.
September 7. 40-4w

2,500 pair of BOOTS AND SHOES.
OF his own make and of Northern manufacture, comprising a general assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, are offered for sale on very accommodating terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those from the North, mostly of this Fall's purchase, were selected by himself with great care.
He also received the most superior and extensive assortment of materials for manufacturing that has, perhaps, ever been brought to this market, and believes I am prepared to do work that will not be inferior to any done in the state. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, and give him a trial.
WM. H. BROWN.
November 9. 49-

Leather, &c.
THE subscriber has on hand the following articles, which will be sold for cash only:
Best Philadelphia Calf Skin,
Morocco, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins,
Binding Skins,
Shoe Thread,
Boot Webbing,
Boot Chord and Sprigs.
I have also an assortment of Skives, an article for hatters.
WM. H. BROWN.
November 9. 49-

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the first of January, by cash or by note—the first most desirable. He is disposed to extend all proper indulgence, but money must be paid to enable him to carry on his business.
WM. H. BROWN.
November 9. 49-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1842.
Joseph G. Royster v. Hardy Royster.
Attachment levied on negro woman Winney in possession of William Royster.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hardy Royster, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Person, at the Court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, then and there to reply and plead to said attachment, and judgment by default will be granted against him.
Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, A. D. 1842.
CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$4 50. 48-6w

To Rabbit Hunters.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase between three and five thousand RABBIT SKINS, to be taken during the present season. A reasonable price in cash or hats will be given in exchange for the same.
CHARLES S. WARREN.
November 9. 47-4w

Just Published,
AND For Sale at Mr. Lynch's Jewellery Shop and at Dr. A. Parks's establishment, "A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of EDWARD C. BOLING, with a full account of his remarkable case of Bigamy," &c. Price 25 cents.
October 26. 47-

Groceries! Groceries!
A Fresh Supply
THE subscribers have a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:
50 bags Coffee, infested
Best Brown Sugar
Cavanna Sugar
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar
Raisins
Rice
Best Green Tea
"Black"
Herring
Salt
Bar Iron, assorted
Steel
Sheet
Shear
Cut Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Weeding Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks
Polished Trace Chains
Best Chewing Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Tupentine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperm
Spanish Indigo
Madder
White Lead, in kegs
Dry White Lead
"Red Lead"
Spice
Black Pepper
Ground & Race Ginger
Cloves
Mace
Camphor
Putty
Salt Petre
Alum
Epsom Salts
Glauber Salts
Copperas
Ground Log Wood
Lamp Black
Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, and Flax Seed, will be received as cash.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
April 6. 18-

WATCHES and Jewellery.
JEWELLER LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of:
Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thumbies,
Gold Hairpins and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages.
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gilt Lockets.
I have also an assortment of Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.
May 4. 52-

Confectionaries, &c.
MRS. VASSEUR begs leave to inform the public generally, that she has just received a handsome assortment of articles in her line; among which, she would particularly mention, is some excellent Pine Apple and other Cheese, and several barrels of Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The public are invited to give her a call.
November 9. 49-

United States District Court of North Carolina.
IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petitions of the following Debtors for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January, 1843, to wit:
ORANGE COUNTY.
Alfred Waddell, farmer,
Russell James, farmer,
John Horner, farmer,
General Baker, wheel-wright,
William R. Hopkins, farmer,
James Nuttall, inn-keeper,
William Steel, farmer,
William Lloyd, farmer,
Joseph J. Woodrow, tailor,
William Lackey, farmer,
Charles M. Linnier, late merchant,
Joseph L. Moring,
John M. Mason, tinner,
William Durham, farmer,
Thomas Riley, laborer,
Solomon Fuller, saddler,
James M. Watson, saddler,
James A. Morgan, farmer.
Publication ordered.
U. POTTER, D. J. U. S. D. C.
November 4. 49-10w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.
August 29. 39-

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHENIX BITTERS.
THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invincible efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Biliousness and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague, of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and placenta, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also the most certain preventives, and the greatest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purgatives and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by all agents.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
D. HEARTT, Agent.
July 12. 52-

The American Family Medicine.
THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invincible and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolute astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre-eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra-headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and biliousness and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal.) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, bilious, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous membranes; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.
For sale also by
D. HEARTT, Agent.
August 29. 39-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1842.
Thos. W. Holden v. William George and others
Petition
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William George, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Orange at the Court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set down for hearing. Witness James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Hillsborough, this 29th day of February, 1843.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price adv. \$4 50. 47-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1842.
Zachariah Trice
Henderson Owen and others
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THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.
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Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in conformity with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph; while all other practitioners, either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Ague, or Ague, is either Quotidian, or daily; Tertian, or third day; Quartan, or fourth day; Erythraic, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another, or it is Complicated, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a fourteenth day crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's medicines are therefore the medicines to take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phoenix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before, on the third night take four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until on the fourteenth day, with two Pills every night after the seventh day, and on the fourth day, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until on the fourteenth day, with two Pills every night after the seventh day, and on the fourth day, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until on the fourteenth day, with two Pills every night after the seventh day, and on the fourth day, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day.

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Piano Forte & Music STORE.
Petersburg, Va.
CMS. BERO & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.
They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.
C. Bero & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.
For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.
July 13. 82-

Saddling Business.
THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,) Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Traveling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.
All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.
They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the subject, and earnestly request the favor of a trial.
HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.
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Disease a Unit.
HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by the ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER. This principle governs the human body. Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills attract all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.
The bowels for instance are clogged—the most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, creating impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Dr. Moffat's Pills be taken in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.
Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which arise Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant complaints are speedily removed by a few doses of Dr. Moffat's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Gratifying as it is, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Dr. Moffat's Pills.
Small pox, scarlet fever, purpura febrilis, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Dr. Moffat's Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go on to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.
Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Dr. Moffat's Pills are not used as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the injured part, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Dr. Moffat's Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.
Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secretions excoriate the fibres and open the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Dr. Moffat's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner all swellings, anasarca, enlargement of liver, splenitis, gravel, scurvy, rheumatism, diseases of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the Dr. Moffat's PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.
Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Dr. Moffat's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life with you is capable of sustaining.
Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Moffat's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Dr. Moffat's Pills:
Dennis Heatt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Painsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sirell, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Alister, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.
May 10. 23-12m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1842:
Thomas P. Clements and wife, and others.
vs
Hm Nichols, admr of Ed Herndon, & others.
Petition for an account.
IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that William R. Herndon, Benjamin R. Herndon, Hawkins E. Herndon, John R. Herndon, Henderson Owen and Rebecca his wife, Thomas Herndon and Mary his wife, William Herndon, and Frances his wife, Rufus and Alsey Herndon, infants, and Henry W. Nichols, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing.
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